

THE MERCK INDEX

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CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND BIOLOGICALS

TWELFTH EDITION

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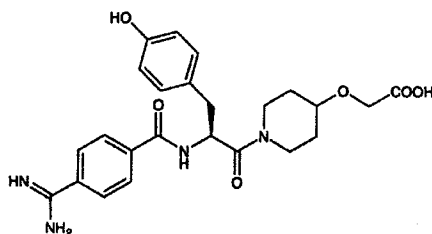
1996



Propionate potassium, $C_{40}H_{65}KO_{13}$, RS-11988, *Cattlyst*, mp 190-192°.

THERAP CAT (VET): Growth promotant.

5362. Lamifiban. (S)-[1-[2-[[4-(Aminoiminomethyl)-benzoyl]amino]-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-oxopropyl]-4-piperidinyl]oxy]acetic acid; [[1-[N-(p-amidinobenzoyl)-L-tyrosyl]-4-piperidinyl]oxy]acetic acid; Ro 44-9883. $C_{24}H_{28}N_4O_6$; mol wt 468.51. C 61.53%, H 6.02%, N 11.96%, O 20.49%. Specific nonpeptide platelet fibrinogen receptor (GPIIb/IIIa) antagonist. Prepn: L. Alig *et al.*, Eur. pat. Appl. 505,868; *idem*, U.S. pat. 5,378,712 (1992, 1995 both to Hoffmann-La Roche); L. Alig *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 35, 4393 (1992). Pharmacology: J.-P. Carteaux *et al.*, *Thromb. Haemostasis* 70, 817 (1993); Y. Takiguchi *et al.*, *ibid.* 73, 683 (1995).



Crystals (zwitterionic form) from water, mp above 200° (dec). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +29.8^\circ$ (c = 0.86 in 1N HCl).

Trifluoroacetate salt, $C_{24}H_{28}N_4O_6 \cdot C_2HF_3O_2$, mp 125-130° (dec). LD₅₀ i.v. in mice: 250 mg/kg (Alig, 1995).

THERAP CAT: Antithrombotic.

5363. Laminaran. Laminarin. A polysaccharide found in brown seaweed and occurring principally in the *Laminaria* spp. Linear polymer composed of β -(1→3)-linked glucose residues; may contain small amounts of β -(1→6) linkages as interresidue linkages or as branch points and 2-3% D-mannitol as end groups. Two forms of laminaran are recognized; they are referred to as soluble and insoluble laminaran: Percival, Ross, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1951, 720. Structure: Peat *et al.*, *ibid.* 1958, 724, 729; 1960, 175; Goldstein *et al.*, *Chem. & Ind. (London)* 1959, 124; Annan *et al.*, *ibid.* 1962, 984; Annan *et al.*, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1965, 885; Maeda, Nisizawa, *Carbohydr. Res.* 7, 97 (1968). Structure of soluble laminaran from *Eisenia bicyclis*: T. Usui *et al.*, *Agr. Biol. Chem.* 43, 603 (1979). NMR studies of laminaran: D. Gagnaire, *Org. Magn. Res.* 11, 344 (1978); H. Friebolin *et al.*, *ibid.* 12, 216 (1979). Review: W. A. P. Black, E. T. Dewar in *Industrial Gums*, R. L. Whistler, Ed. (Academic Press, New York, 2nd ed., 1973) pp 137-145.

Water-insoluble laminaran, isolated from *L. cloustoni* Edmondst., *Laminariaceae*, is pptd spontaneously from the aq acid extract of the plant. Has lower degree of branching than the sol form. Typical analysis of the dry material: 92.5% polyglucose, 0.4% non-volatile matter; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -13.4^\circ$ (c = 0.9). Amorphous triacetate, $(C_{12}H_{16}O_6)_3$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -63.5^\circ$ (c = 0.4 in chloroform).

Soluble form, isolated from *L. digitata*, is separated from the acidified extract only after addition of a precipitant such as ethanol. Typical analysis (on dry basis): 91.2% polyglucose, 1.0% non-volatile matter; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -11.9^\circ$ (c = 2.1).

Sulfate, *laminaran hydrogen sulfate*. Laminaran can be sulfated to varying degrees. Highly sulfated products have anticoagulant properties comparable to heparin, while laminarans with few sulfate groups are antilipemic only: Besterman, Evans, *Brit. Med. J.* 1957, I, 310.

5364. Laminin. Abundant structural component of the basal lamina; critical to the stability of the extracellular matrix and to the adhesion of cells to the basement membrane. Family of heterotrimeric glycoproteins composed of a heavy chain, designated α (also known as A) and 2 light chains, designated β (B1) and γ (B2), which are linked by disulfide bonds to form an asymmetrical cross-shaped structure. Eight genetically distinct laminin subunits have been identified: $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, $\alpha 3$, $\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, $\beta 3$, $\gamma 1$, and $\gamma 2$. Seven different assembly forms (laminins-1 to -7) are known and ap-

pear to be tissue specific and developmentally regulated. Exhibits diverse biological activities. Influences cell growth, morphology and differentiation of a variety of cells via specific receptors including several of the integrins. Isolated from murine Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm (EHS) tumor. R. Timpl *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 254, 9933 (1979). Review of biological activities: H. K. Kleinman *et al.*, *J. Cell. Physiol.* 27, 317-325 (1985); of role in neural development: Nurcombe, *Pharmacol. Ther.* 56, 247 (1992). Tissue distribution: E. Engvall *et al.*, *Cell Regul.* 1, 731 (1990). Function of laminin binding proteins and receptors: R. P. McManus, *Ann. Rev. Cell Biol.* 7, 71-91 (1991); and role in metastasis: V. Castronovo, *Invas. Metast.* 13, 1-30 (1993). Structure and function of laminin isoforms: E. Engvall, *Kidney Int.* 43, 2-6 (1993); K. Tryggvason, *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 5, 882 (1993). Nomenclature: R. E. Burgeson *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 209 (1994). Review of structure: R. Timpl, *Biochem. J.* 275-281.

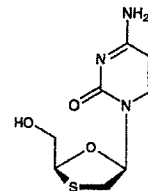
Laminin-1, EHS-laminin. Prototype laminin produced by murine EHS tumor. Contains $\alpha 1$ (also known as $\alpha 1$), $\beta 1$ (B1, B1e) and $\gamma 1$ (B2, B2e) subunits.

Laminin-2, merosin, laminin M. Variant found in skeletal muscle, placental trophoblast and Schwann cell basement membranes. Contains $\alpha 2$ (also known as M or Am), $\beta 2$ and $\gamma 1$ subunits. Identification: I. Leivo, E. Engvall, *Proc. Acad. Sci. USA* 85, 1544 (1988); K. Ehrig *et al.*, *ibid.* 87, 3264 (1990).

Laminin-3, s-laminin, synaptic laminin. Contains $\alpha 3$ (also known as s or B1s), $\beta 3$ and $\gamma 1$ chains. Identification: D. D. Hunter *et al.*, *Nature* 229 (1989).

Laminin-5, kallinin, nicein. Contains $\alpha 3$, $\beta 3$, and $\gamma 2$ subunits. Isolated from human keratinocytes: P. Rousselle *et al.*, *J. Cell Biol.* 114, 567 (1991).

5365. Lamivudine. (2R-cis)-4-Amino-1-[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl]-2-(1H-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-deoxy-3'-thiacytidine; (–)-1-[(2R,5S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl]cystosine; 3'-thia-2',3'-dideoxycytidine; (–)-NGPB-21; (–)-BCH-189; GR-109714X; E. C. H. N₂O₃S; mol wt 229.26. C 41.91%, H 4.84%, N 18.33%, O 20.94%, S 13.99%. Reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Prepn: J. A. V. Coates *et al.*, *PCT Int. Pat.* 17,159, C.A. 117, 111989 (1991). Synthesis of enantiomer: J. W. Beach *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 57, 2217 (1992); of enantiomer: D. C. Humber *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.* 4625 (1992). Comparative *in vitro* anti-HIV activity: V. Coates *et al.*, *Antimicrob. Ag. Chemother.* 36, 733 (1992). Clinical pharmacokinetics: R. van Leeuwen *et al.*, *Al. J.* 1471 (1992). HPLC determination in urine: D. M. Morris, Selinger, *J. Pharmaceut. Biomed. Anal.* 12, 255 (1994).



White solid from methanol/ethyl acetate. $[\alpha]_D^{25} -1.08$ (in methanol). Also reported as crystals from boiling ethanol. mp 160-162°. $[\alpha]_D^{25} -135^\circ$ (c = 0.1 in methanol).

THERAP CAT: Antiviral.

5366. Lamoparan. Org-10172. Low molecular weight heparinoid derived from porcine intestinal mucosa; mixture of sulfated glycosaminoglycans with mean mol wt 10,000 daltons. Prepn: A. L. M. Sanders *et al.*, Eur. pat. 66,908; *idem*, U.S. pat. 4,438,108 (1982, 1984 both to Akzo). Exhibits antithrombotic activity comparable to standard heparin but with diminished hemorrhagic effect: D. G. Meuleman *et al.*, *Thromb. Res.* 27, 353 (1982); H. Cate *et al.*, *ibid.* 38, 211 (1985). Preliminary pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution in humans: I. D. Bradt *et al.*, *Brit. J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 23, 667 (1987). Clin-